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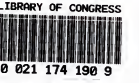	497	32	HC286.3 (1930-1948) no. 1-32
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SAMENWERKING

IN EUROPA

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ORGANISATIE VOOR EUROPESE ECONOMISCHE SAMENWERKING

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EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY

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higher productivity through european co-operation

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Should Americans Back

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THE MARSHALL PLAN?

by JOSEPH STAROBIN

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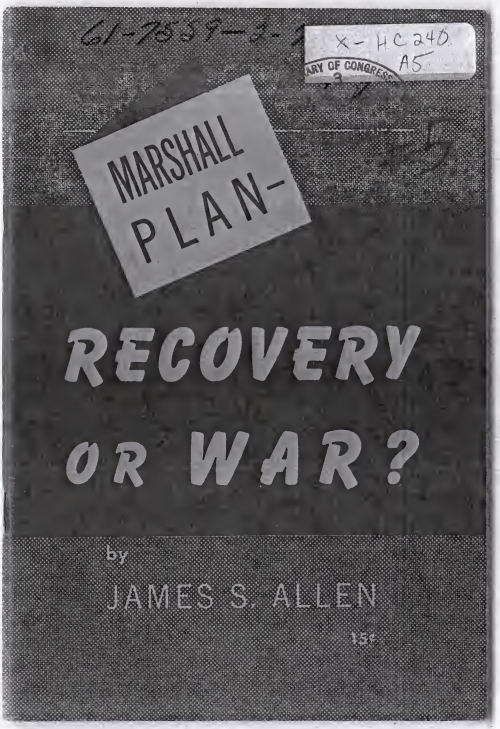

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COMMITTEE FOR THE MARSHALL PLAN

To Aid European Recovery

National Chairman, HENRY L. STIMSON

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January 10, 1948

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FRANK ALTSCHUL
JAMES B. CAREY
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ALGER HISS
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
FREDERICK C. McKEE
ARTHUR W. PAGE
PHILIP D. REED
HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
MRS. WENDELL L. WILLKIE

JOHN H. FERGUSON
Executive Director

Dear Friend:

History has brought us to a time of decision. At issue is the survival of the institutions of freedom, which have come to full growth in the nations of Western Europe since the Thirteenth Century. Because the Second World War has ravaged these ancient nations and robbed them temporarily of their ability to sustain their populations, they are unable, without prompt outside help, to regain their places as self-sustaining and prosperous members of the family of nations.

Only America can help in sufficient time and amount to redress the balance. If America fails to render timely and adequate aid, or if our help is hedged with conditions which no self-respecting peoples could accept, the free peoples of Europe will go down.

This Committee believes that the proposal advanced by Secretary of State Marshall can save freedom in Europe. It is a program of American aid wedded to self-help, in which sixteen European nations have pledged to cooperate fully with us and among themselves to effect Recovery--not "Relief". Recent developments within the cooperating nations indicate that their recovery is proceeding strongly, both in the economic and political spheres, and that a determined American program of aid can assure success.

We are here faced by a calculated risk. We can do nothing and allow freedom to be blotted out in Europe. Or we can do everything which prudent deliberation tells us has good chance of success. It is this latter course we are supporting under the leadership of Henry L. Stimson, whose eloquent statement of the case in his now famous FOREIGN AFFAIRS article, "The Challenge to Freedom", is enclosed.

This is a time for Americans to stand up and be counted. I request your signature upon the enclosed Petition to the Congress calling for sound legislation to initiate the European Recovery Program. You can help further by subscribing to our appeal for funds with which to carry on this work. I ask your help in the conviction that in the age-old struggle to preserve and extend the boundaries of freedom, it has become the role of the American people to strike the decisive blow. I am confident that we cannot fail--that we will meet this historic challenge.

Sincerely yours,

Robert P. Patterson
Chairman, Executive Committee

RPP:ctn

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COMMITTEE FOR THE MARSHALL PLAN
To Aid European Recovery

537 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N.Y. • MURRAY HILL 7-5540

National Chairman, HENRY L. STIMSON

#7

February 2, 1948

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HUGH MOORE
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DEAN ACHESON
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FRANK ALTSCHUL
JAMES B. CAREY
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ARTHUR W. PAGE
PHILIP D. REED
HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
MRS. WENDELL L. WILLKIE
JOHN H. FERGUSON
Executive Director

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We are here faced by a calculated risk. We can do nothing or, through timidity, too little and allow freedom to be blotted out in Europe. Or we can do everything which prudent deliberation tells us has good chance of success. It is this latter course we are supporting under the leadership of Henry L. Stimson, whose eloquent statement of the case in his now famous FOREIGN AFFAIRS article, "The Challenge to Freedom", is enclosed.

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Sincerely yours,

Robert P. Patterson
Chairman, Executive Committee

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who pays for the COLD WAR?

How the Marshall Plan affects your living standards

by

GEORGE BLAKE

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LE QUATRIÈME TRIMESTRE D'APPLICATION EN FRANCE DU PROGRAMME DE RECONSTRUCTION EUROPÉEN (E.R.P.)

RAPPORT

adressé par

LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

à

la Mission spéciale en France de l'Administration de Coopération économique

Supplément hors série au bulletin de "l'Aide américaine à la France" 41, fg St-Honoré, Paris

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THE MARSHALL PLAN

BY

HOWARD BRUCE

Former Deputy Administrator,
Economic Cooperation Administration

BALTIMORE

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1950

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ORGANISATION FOR EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

European Productivity
Agency

EPA/ET/418

Paris, 29th October, 1958
Or.Engl.

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COMMITTEE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH

Problems encountered in initiating Co-operative Research

(Note by the Scientific Attaché)

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USD/31

October 23, 1947

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WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D.C.

FIRST DRAFTS (U.S.) OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

X-HC 240
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#13

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USD/32

October 23, 1947

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WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D.C.

MEETING BETWEEN MEMBERS
OF THE ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE
AND THE CEEC DELEGATION

3:30 p.m., October 23, 1947
Room 5104, New State Building,
21st St. and Virginia Ave., N.W.

PRESENT:

CEEC GROUP			
Delegates:	Sir Oliver Franks		(U.K.)
	Messrs.	Herve Alphand	(France)
		F. H. Boland	(Ireland)
		Campilli	(Italy)
		Ole Colbjornsen	(Norway)
		H. M. Hirschfeld	(Netherlands)
		Verdelis	(Greece)
Other:	Messrs.	Figgures	(U.K.)
		Schweitzer	(France)
		Marjolin	(France)
		Colona	(Italy)
		Beugel	(Netherlands)
		Rossi	
U. S. Group:		C. H. Bonesteel	Dept. of State
		Willard L. Thorp	Dept. of State
		T. C. Blaisdell, Jr.	Commerce Dept.
		N. E. Dodd	Agriculture Dept.
		Harold Glasser	Treasury Dept.
		Edmund S. Glenn	Dept. of State
		Lincoln Gordon	Dept. of State
		Philip Kaiser	Labor Dept.
		J. Burke Knapp	Federal Reserve Board
		Paul H. Nitze	Dept. of State
		Melvin L. Manfull	Dept. of State
		Frank Southard	Treasury Dept.
		Harold Speigel	Dept. of State

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USD/33

October 24, 1947

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WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D C.

REPORT OF U.S. FERTILIZER GROUP

Data for Use by
Balance of Payment and Country Committees
Pursuant to USD/28, 10/22/47

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October 24, 1947.

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WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D.C.

REPORT OF
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY COMMITTEE

Analysis of Balance of Payments
of Countries Participating in
Marshall Approach

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USD/35

October 24, 1947

WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D.C.

REPORT OF
MINING MACHINERY GROUP

Data for Balance of Payments
by Mining Machinery Group

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USD/36

October 24, 1947

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WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D. C.

REPORT BY
FOOD COMMITTEE

Data for Balance of Payments
by Food Committee

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SUPPLEMENT A

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USD/31

October 27, 1947

WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS
ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
Washington, D. C.

SUPPLEMENT A
FIRST DRAFTS (U.S.) OF
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF COUNTRIES
PARTICIPATING IN THE
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM
of October 23, 1947

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ASC D-8/2b

November 7, 1947

ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE ON
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Essential Elements in U.S. Support
of a European Recovery Program

The attached document, incorporating changes in the revised draft (ASC D-8/2b approved in the meeting of November 6, is circulated for the information of the Committee. It has been included in the documents presented to the Bureau of the Budget on November 7.

Any suggestions for incorporation in this document before presentation of the program to the Congress should be forwarded immediately to the Executive Secretary.

Melvin L. Manfull
Secretary

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ASC D-8/3

November 8, 1947

ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE ON
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Objectives Subcommittee's Basic Document
~~Essential Elements in U. S. Support~~
on ~~of~~ a European Recovery Program

For the information of the committee there is attached Basic Document No. 1 on the European Recovery Program as revised by the Objectives Subcommittee on November 7, 1947.

Melvin L. Manfull
Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL #21

ASC D-17c

November 11, 1947

ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE ON
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Appraisal of CEEC Report and United States Estimate of Magnitude of Aid Recommended

For the information of the Committee there is attached a memorandum of United States Appraisal of the CEEC Report and Estimates of the Magnitude of Aid Recommended as revised on November 10, 1947. This document replaces a previous memorandum with the same title but not formally distributed to the Committee. The basic memorandum was distributed as ASC D-17a. This memorandum has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

Melvin L. Manfull
Secretary

X-HC 240
.W3

#22

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ASC D-8/2c

November 21, 1947

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X-HC 240
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ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE ON
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Essential Elements in U.S. Support
of a European Recovery Program

The attached document, incorporating changes in ASC D-8/2b resulting from policy decisions and from comments received on that draft, is circulated for the information of the Committee. Bracketed material is tentative in character.

It is anticipated that the next revision of this document will be the final one. Any suggestions for incorporation in this document should accordingly be forwarded without delay to the Executive Secretary.

Melvin L. Manfull
Secretary

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ASC D-8/2d

November 28, 1947

#24

ADVISORY STEERING COMMITTEE ON
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Essential Elements of Proposed United States Support for the European Recovery Program

For the information of the Committee there is attached the final draft policy document incorporating revisions to ASC D-8/2c approved in the November 25 meeting of the Committee.

Melvin L. Manfull
Secretary

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MORE Q & A

ON THE C M

LABOUR 6D RESEARCH DEPT.

COMMON MARKET

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#26

SOVEREIGNTY COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS SOCIAL SERVICES
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR INDUSTRY TAXES AND PRICES
TRADE AND TRANSPORT AGRICULTURE FINANCE

These are some of the things that people are discussing as Britain negotiates with the European Economic Community. Here are the answers to many of the questions now being asked—and debated—up and down the country.

THE COMMON MARKET

What is the European Economic Community ?

A grouping of six countries—Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—with a population of about 170 million. The treaty establishing the E.E.C. came into force on January 1, 1958. The key aims are "to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples," and "to ensure economic and social progress by common action in eliminating the barriers which divide Europe."

The Six agreed:

(i) to create by stages a single market with a common tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
(ii) to abolish obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital between members;
(iii) to inaugurate common agricultural and transport policies.

They agreed to co-ordinate their economic policies. They created a European Social Fund to promote employment and mobility of labour within the Community, and a European Investment Bank. Non-European countries having special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands were brought into association with the Community, and an Overseas Development Fund was established to give economic aid to these territories.

Who controls the E.E.C. ?

First, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, composed of representatives of member governments. Virtually all decisions that set basic policy or give precision to the Treaty's provisions are the prerogative of the Council. The Council is also responsible for co-ordinating the general economic policies of member countries.

Second, THE COMMISSION. Nine in number, the Commission is appointed by member governments and is charged to act "in the general interest of the Community with complete independence." Its decisions are reached by simple majority.

It is normally responsible for formulating proposals put before the Council. But the Commission has its own limited powers of decision, notably over measures to be taken in balance of payments crises, or "where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region." It is also charged with investigating and ruling on alleged infringements of the rules of competition, allegations of dumping, and measures of State aid.

There is also a COURT OF JUSTICE, which can review the legality of acts "other than recommendations and opinions" of both the Council and the Commission and may direct a member state to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty.

THE ASSEMBLY is at present appointed by national parliaments from among their own members. The Treaty envisages eventual elections by direct universal suffrage with a uniform procedure in all member states. To be put into effect this will require unanimous agreement by all member governments. The Assembly has a consultative function. In certain conditions it can, however, compel the resignation of the Commission by a vote of censure. The Council of Ministers has no direct responsibility to the Assembly.

SOVEREIGNTY

How much commercial and financial freedom would Britain retain after entering the Community ?

After the transitional period we would be importing goods from the E.E.C. free of customs duties and quota restrictions. Subject to arrangements made for imports from the Commonwealth and for the association of other E.F.T.A.* members we would be applying the common external tariff to goods from third countries.

We would also have formulated along with other members, and be bound by, a common commercial policy towards third countries. Trade agreements with third countries would be negotiated by the community as a whole and not by individual states.

Similarly there would be common agricultural and

* *E.F.T.A. The European Free Trade Association to which Britain now belongs.*

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ОБЩЕСТВО ПО РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЮ
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ И НАУЧНЫХ ЗНАНИЙ РСФСР

#27

Научно-методический совет по пропаганде
всеобщей истории и международных отношений

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Н. И. ИСАЕВ

„ОБЩИЙ РЫНОК"—БАЗА НАТО

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X-HC 25
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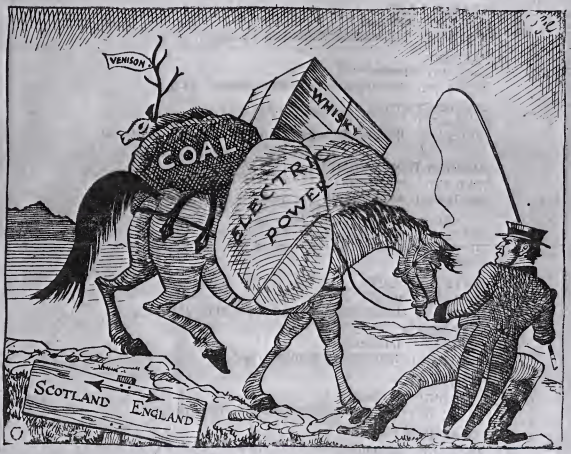
#28

SCOTLAND— 3d

This Wealthy—and Poor—Country.

OLIVER BROWN

FIFTH EDITION.



(By courtesy of the Artist and ofthe Editor of **The Bulletin**).

Within these pages will be found the proof

I—THAT IN ALL THE ESSENTIALS OF A SOUND ECONOMY SCOTLAND IS A MUCH WEALTHIER COUNTRY THAN ENGLAND.

II—THAT THE COMPARATIVE POVERTY OF SCOTLAND IS DUE MAINLY TO THE EXPLOITATION OF ITS RESOURCES BY ALIEN RULERS WHO ARE INDIFFERENT OR HOSTILE TO ITS OWN INTERESTS.